This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Canceled)

2. (Previously Presented) The compound according to claim 14, wherein

Q is O ;

X is a covalent bond ;

each R^1 is Ar^1 or Ar^1-alkyl ;

q is 0 or 1 ;

R^2 is Ar^2 ;

Y is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)- or -SO_2- ;

each Alk represents, independently from each other, a covalent bond; a bivalent straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms; or a cyclic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; each radical optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more phenyl, halo, cyano, hydroxy, formyl and amino radicals ;

L is selected from the group of hydrogen, alkyloxy, Ar^3-oxy, alkyloxy-carbonyl, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, mono-and di(Ar^3)amino, Ar^3 and Het^2;

Ar^1 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 alkyl radicals ;

Ar^2 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 alkyl radicals ;

Ar^3 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents each independently from each other selected from the group of alkyloxy, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, pyridinyl, morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, morpholinylcarbonyl, pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, amino and cyano ;

Het^2 is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, and pyridazinyl ; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of benzopiperidinyl, quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, chromenyl and benzimidazolyl ; each radical optionally substituted with one or more radicals selected from the group of Ar^1, Ar^1alkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolyl, thienyl, oxo and alkyloxycarbonyl ; and

alkyl is a straight hydrocarbon radical having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, optionally substituted with one or more halo radicals .

3. (Previously Presented) The compound according to claim 14, wherein R^1 is Ar^1methyl and attached to the 2-position or R^1 is Ar^1 and attached to the 3-position.

4. (Previously Presented) The compound according to claim 14, wherein the R^2-X-C(=Q)- moiety is 3,5-di-(trifluoromethyl) phenylcarbonyl.

5. (Canceled)

6. (Currently Amended) A method of treating a warm-blooded animal suffering from a neurokinin-mediated condition comprising administering to said animal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 14[[1]].

7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 6, wherein the neurokinin-mediated condition is emesis, depression, anxiety disorder, pain, pancreatitis, micturition disorder, or irritable bowel syndrome (IBS).

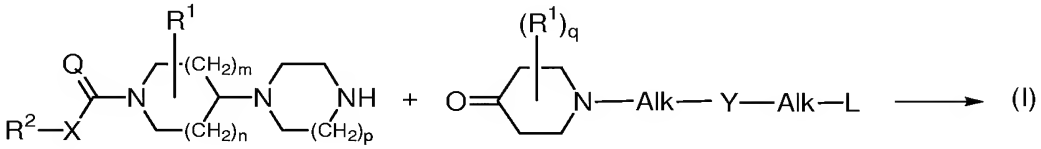
8. (Currently Amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and, as active ingredient, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 14[[1]].

9. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 8, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is an oral dosage form suitable to be orally administered.

10. (Withdrawn/Currently Amended) A process for the preparation of a composition as claimed in claim 14[[1]], wherein a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier is intimately mixed with a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 14[[1]].

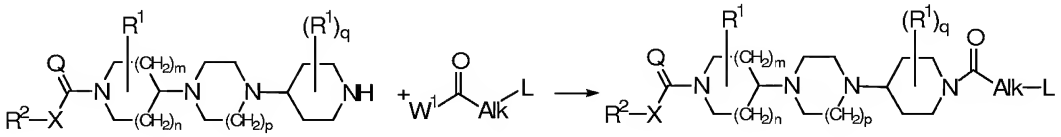
11. (Withdrawn/Previously Presented) A process for the preparation of a compound according to claim 14, more specifically according to Formula (I^a), Formula (I^b) or Formula (I^c), wherein

a) a final compound according to Formula (I) is obtained by reductive *N*-alkylation of an intermediate according to Formula (II) wherein R^1, R^2, X, Q, m, n and p are defined as in claim 14, with an *N*-substituted piperidinone of Formula (III) wherein R^1, Alk, Y, L and q are defined as in claim 14, in a reaction-inert solvent and in the presence of a reducing agent ; or



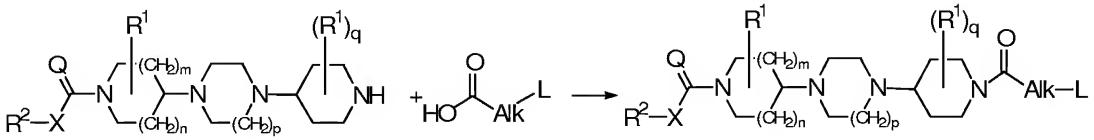
(II) (III)

b) a final compound according to Formula (I^a) is obtained by acylation of a final compound of Formula (I') wherein R^1, R^2, X, Q, m, n, p and q are defined as in claim 14, with an acyl compound of Formula (V) wherein Alk and L are defined as in claim 14 and W^1 is a leaving group, in a reaction-inert solvent and in the presence of a base ; or



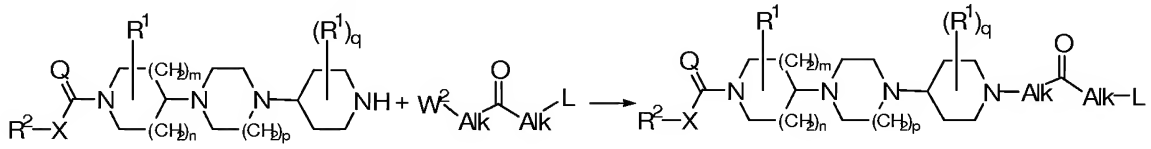
(I') (V) (I^a)

c) a final compound according to Formula (I^a) is obtained by a base-catalyzed nucleophilic addition reaction of a final compound of Formula (I') wherein R^1, R^2, X, Q, m, n, p and q are defined as in claim 14, with a carboxylic acid of Formula (VI) wherein Alk and L are defined as in claim 14, or its ester, in a reaction-inert solvent and in the presence of a base ; or



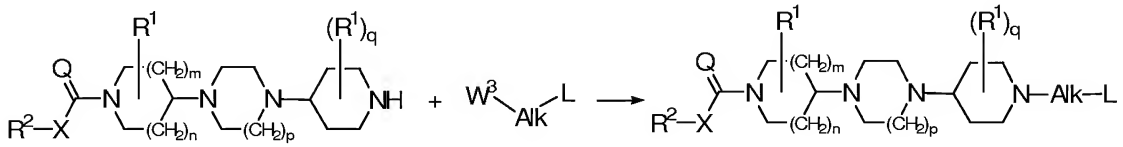
(I') (VI) (I^a)

d) a final compound according to Formula (I^b) is obtained by a base-catalyzed nucleophilic addition reaction of a final compound of Formula (I') wherein R^1, R^2, X, Q, m, n, p and q are defined as in claim 14, with a compound of Formula (VIII) wherein Alk and L are defined as in claim 14 and W^2 is a leaving group, in a reaction-inert solvent and in the presence of a base ; or



(I') (VII) (I^b)

e) a final compound according to Formula (I^c) is obtained by reductive amination/alkylation of a final compound of Formula (I') wherein R^1, R^2, X, Q, m, n, p and q are defined as in claim 14 with a compound of Formula (VIII) wherein Alk and L are defined as in claim 14 and W^3 is a leaving group, in a reaction-inert solvent and in the presence of a base ; or

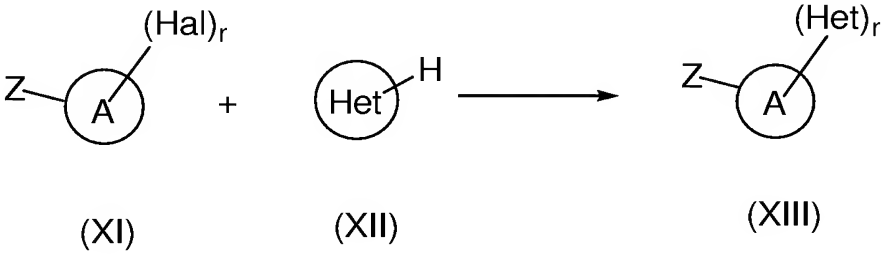


(I') (VIII) (I^c)

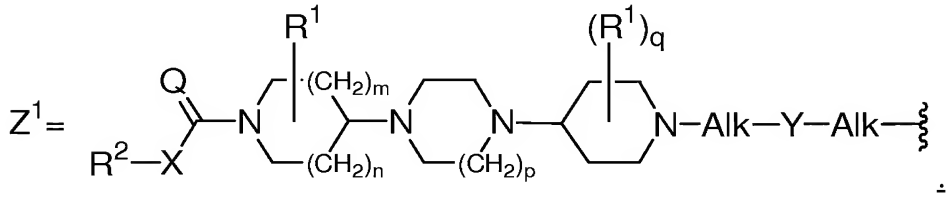
f) a final compound according to claim 14 is obtained by converting compounds according to claim 14 into each other following art-known transformation reactions ; and further, converting compounds according to claim 14 into an acid addition salt by treatment with an acid, or into a base addition salt by treatment with a base, or conversely, the acid addition salt form may be converted into the free base by treatment with alkali, or the base addition salt may be converted into the free acid by treatment with an acid ; and by preparing the *N*-oxide and/or stereochemically isomeric forms thereof.

12. (Withdrawn/Currently Amended) A process for the preparation of a compound according to Formula (XIII), wherein a compound according to Formula (XI), wherein A is an aryl or heteroaryl, Z may be any moiety, preferably a moiety Z^1 as defined below wherein

each variable is defined as in Formula (I), Hal is an halogen and r is an integer ranging from 1 to a number equal to the number of available carbon atoms in the aryl or heteroaryl-moiety A, is reacted with an unsaturated heteroaryl Het according to Formula (XII) in the presence of catalytic amounts of $Pd(OAc)_2$ and 1,3-bis diphenylphosphinopropane, in the presence of a suitable base, preferably Cs_2CO_3 or K(AcO) and in a reaction-inert polar solvent.

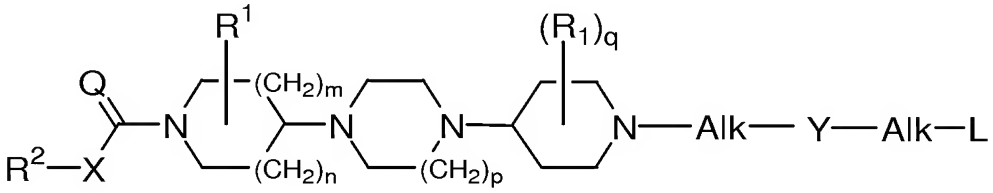


(XI) (XII) (XIII)



13. (Withdrawn/Previously Presented) The process according to claim 12, wherein Hal is bromo or iodo, A is phenyl or pyridinyl, Z is Z^1 and Het is imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, pyrrolyl, or thienyl.

14. (Currently Amended) A compound according to the general Formula (I)



(I)

the pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof and the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein:

n is an integer equal to 1;

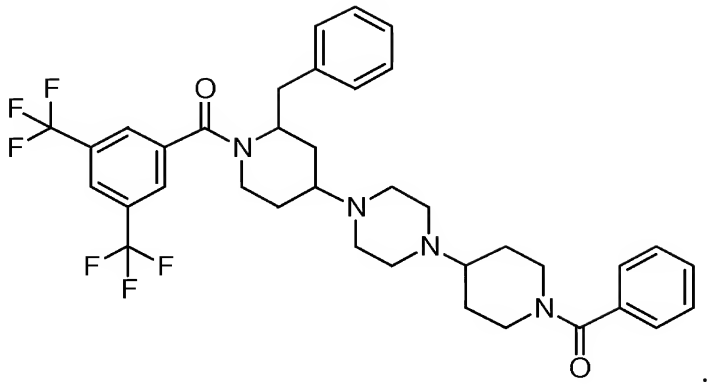
m	is an integer equal to 1;
p	is an integer equal to 1;
Q	is O or NR^3 ;
X	is a covalent bond or a ~~bivalent~~ radical of formula -O-, -S- or -NR^3-;
each R^3	independently from each other, is hydrogen or alkyl ;
each R^1	independently from each other, is selected from the group of Ar^1, Ar^1-alkyl and di(Ar^1)-alkyl ;
q	is an integer equal to 0 or 1 ;
R^2	is selected from the group consisting of alkyl, Ar^2, Ar^2-alkyl, Het^1 or Het^1-alkyl ;
Y	is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)- or -SO_2-;
each Alk	represents, independently from each other, a covalent bond; a bivalent straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms ; or a cyclic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; each radical optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more alkyl, phenyl, halo, cyano, hydroxy, formyl and amino radicals ;
L	is selected from the group of hydrogen, alkyloxy, Ar^3-oxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, mono- and di(Ar^3)amino, mono- and di(alkyloxycarbonyl)amino, Ar^3, Ar^3-carbonyl, Het^2 and Het^2-carbonyl;
Ar^1	is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents each independently from each other selected from the group consisting of halo, alkyl, cyano, aminocarbonyl and alkyloxy ;
Ar^2	is naphthalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group consisting of halo, nitro, amino, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, cyano, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl and mono- and di(alkyl)aminocarbonyl ;
Ar^3	is naphthalenyl or phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents each independently from each other selected from the group consisting of alkyloxy, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, pyridinyl, morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, morpholinylcarbonyl, pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, amino and cyano;
Het^1	is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group consisting of

pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl and pyridazinyl ; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group of quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl and benzothienyl ; each heterocyclic radical may optionally be substituted on any atom by a radical selected from the group consisting of halo and alkyl ;

Het^2 is a monocyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group consisting of pyrrolidinyl, dioxolyl, imidazolidinyl, pyrrazolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, dithianyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperazinyl, imidazolidinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, 2H-pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolinyl, pyrrazolinyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl and triazinyl ; or a bicyclic heterocyclic radical selected from the group consisting of benzopiperidinyl, quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, chromenyl, benzimidazolyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzofuranyl and benzothienyl ; each radical optionally substituted with one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of Ar^1, Ar^1alkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolyl, thienyl, oxo, alkyloxy, alkyloxyalkyl and alkyloxycarbonyl ; and

alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl and amino radicals.

15. (Previously Presented) The compound according to claim 14, wherein the compound of Formula I is {4-[4-(1-benzoylpiperidin-4-yl)-piperazin-1-yl]-2-benzyl-piperidin-1-yl}-(3,5-bistrifluoromethylphenyl)methanone:



16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the micturition disorder is overactive bladder.